

Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9. WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY MORNING DECEMBER 3, 1852. NO. 13.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal
Office. [28-1]

H. L. HIGLIES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under
Journal office.

CORNELIUS DUPRE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemical Goods, Oils, Drapery Goods, Perfume,
Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c., Market
Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced
persons.

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, Wil-
mington, N. C., will be ready to the sale or purchase
of Freight, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made
to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 m.

M. W. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
Auctioneer, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. Gwyer,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding and Commission Mer-
chant, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, G. HOUSTON,
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORIES.

SEVEN-ELEVEN,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st.,
below Duck street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to
manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STIL-
LIDS, &c., and do all manner of Job work in timber, at
the shortest notice. [31-1]

JESUP & MORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Job Dealers, 21 North
Fifth and 22 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Book, News, HARWARE and MANILA Paper made to order.
Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and
the highest price paid

29-ly

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco,
Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to
Policy & Hart's) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESLIE, ROTHWELL & MEASLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. March 26, 1852

ROTHWELL & MEASLAN,
DEALERS in Starch, Dry Goods and Groceries, North
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [29-ly]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs
the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his
line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Line,
Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality,
and at the lowest prices.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852

21-*

WILLIAM N. LEAD,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER
HANDLER near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is
prepared at all times to execute any business in his line,
in a neat and economical manner.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to
furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost
and charges, and also with handstamps at the most moderate te-
xes.

He will solicit a call, being determined to use every
effort to give satisfaction to those who may favor him
with their patronage.

January 30, 1852

21-ly

M. McINNIS,
CROCIER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeping constantly on
hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Spirits, and
tends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods,
(March 11—27)

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

E. P. HAGG, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
T. H. WILSON, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O.
C. PARSONS, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilm-
ington, N. C.

WM. C. HOWARD, WM. PEDEN,
H. HOWARD & Peden, GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Mer-
chants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will
make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to
them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New
York. [21-1]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic
Goods, Groceries, Wine, Liquors, Provisions, &c.,
corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851

WILKINSON & ESSLER,
Candy Dealers in Confectionery, Fruit, Nuts, Toy,
Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Seagers, &c., &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, North Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrel-
lals, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole-
sale and retail, North Side of Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. ROBINSON,
REPORTER and Dealer for Hardware, Iron, Stones,
Nails, &c., Front-street, S doors South of Market, Wil-
mington, N. C. [20-17]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and
Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wil-
mington, N. C.

NOTICE.—This will charge interest on all accounts
due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I
sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to
charge interest, when they are sold on credit.

M. McINNIS,

LUMER and Timber, Always on hand, a large quan-
tity of River Sawed Woods, Planks, and scant
lings, for sale by weight. [21-1]

NOTICE.—Just received a few
Havana Cigars, IMPORTED—Just received a few
expressly for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk.
D. L. BURBANK.

CAPS—CAFS—490 men, Men's, Boys', Children's,
and infants' Caps; every variety of Cloth, Silk,
Glazed, and Fur Caps, for sale at very low prices. Those
wishing cheap CAFS, will find them at the Hat Store.

C. MYERS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY per Schr. E. S. Powell, manufactured for the use of the
Lime, Lime, 1,000 barrels Lincolnton White, White
Lime, Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire
Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 barrels
J. C. & R. WOOD, Contractors and Builders.

Fall and Winter Stock of Staples and Fancy Dry
Goods, for 1853.

I HAVE just received my stock of goods, having been
carefully selected by myself, and suitable for this market.

My stock is now larger than any previous purchase; and I
shall offer greater inducements to my friends and customers
who are disposed to patronize me.

My stock consists of Dry Goods; Cloths, Cam-
bricks; Prints; Bleached & Brown Domestic; &c.; Merino Shirts
and Vests; Shawls; Flannels; Merino Shirts;

Boys' Girls and Children, with many other articles
not enumerated, making my stock complete, to which the
attention of my friends and the trading public, generally, is
invited.

Great favor past favors, I hope by offering goods at rea-
sonable rates, to continue to share a portion of public
patronage.

WILKINSON & ESSLER.

GLASSES—20 lbs. superior Muscovado Marmalade,
L. N. BARLOW.

CO. CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF—All kinds,
quality and price. By WILKINSON & ESSLER.

BANDS, TAMBOURINES AND VIOLINS, and Strings,
for sale at the Fruit Depot.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has received and is opening a
full supply of genuine Family Groceries, which will
sell at a small advance on New York cost, and solicits a con-
tinuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon
him.

Wool Hats! Wool Hats!—A few hundred dozen
left on hand, very low by the case or dozen.

C. MYERS, Hat-

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILMINGTON & TOPSAIL SOUND PLANK ROAD.

PROPOSALS will be received, for the construction of

the above named Road, until the 15th day of Decem-
ber next, sealed and addressed to the "President and Direc-
tor, the W. & T. S. Plank Road Company," Wilmington,
N. C.

Any proposal which may be desired, respecting opera-
tions, location, length of line, &c., may be addressed, to

John Eaton, Eng., Engineer, 10, N. N. NIXON, Presi-
dent.

Information concerning the same may be obtained from

the Postmaster, or any other reliable person.

March 19.

JOHN BANKS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, Wil-
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of Freight, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made
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S. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Nov. 15, 1852

11-12

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Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

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11-12

Schools.

NOTICE.

JACKSONVILLE Male and Female Seminary.

BENJAMIN J. TERNETT, F. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH HESTER, Instructor in Female Department.

The Trustees are happy to announce that this Insti-
tution, now in its 2d year, has increased its number of
pupils, a large stock, carefully selected, which includes
a good library, and a well equipped laboratory.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Gastric Oil, Salts, Zinc, Calomel, &c.

Saliva, Balsam, Senna, Senna Root, Senna Bark, &c.

Opium, Senna, Senna Bark, &c.

Chloroform, Opium, Senna, Senna Bark, &c.

Camphor, Senna, Senna Bark, &c.

Opium, Senna, Senna Bark, &

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1852.

The Legislature of North Carolina.

This body has already been in session going on to two months, without having effected, so far, any of the great measures of public policy for which the people look to it. How far it may have progressed in the initiatory steps, it is impossible to say. Nominal Democratic on joint ballot, the election of a United States Senator of that party—one of the great objects, to secure which we labored so hard to carry the majority on joint ballot—is jeopardized, if not rendered impossible, by the jarring of cliques, and the manœuvres of selfish adventurers while the great body of the party—the heart and soul, and bone and sinew of the party, finds its efforts thwarted, and its chôre defeated by a few turbulent spirits, who, as in 1842, would rather stir up dissension in the ranks, and if possible, run in by hook or crook, than not run in at all. These machinations were defeated in 1842—we hope they will be defeated now. The great fault there was, that the machinator was not marked. Had the independent Democratic press done its full duty then, we would have been saved this trouble now. The power of an independent press, seeking the good of its whole party, and above all cliques and dictations, cannot easily be appreciated, nor its value overestimated. We hope that it will be brought to bear upon the present crisis. What is the use of our fighting and working to secure a majority; if that majority is to be split up by aubrius dextrous wire-workers, and the able, popular and sound nominee of the party for Senator be defeated by the abstraction of a portion of the forces which should sustain him. We are plain-spoken, because we like to be so, and the occasion calls for it.

We are now speaking as Democrats, of the action of the Democratic members of the General Assembly, and not discussing the issues between the Democratic and Whig parties; and it is, therefore, enough for our present purpose, to know that the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands has been, and is, an issue between the two parties; and that the Democrats have always opposed it. We find that Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake, has, in the House of Commons, openly and directly taken ground in favor of the measure. Of the plausibility of his arguments we say nothing. Mr. Saunders is a plausible and able man, and no doubt brought all his plausibility and power to the defense of these "sound Whig sentiments," as the Raleigh Register of the 27th terms a series of resolutions, introduced by that gentleman. Mr. Saunders' doctrines and positions may be very good Whig doctrines and positions, or they may be anything else; but *Democratic* they are not. The thing stands as it stands. We await the issue.

The Free Suffrage bill has passed the House by the Constitutional majority. We do hope that it will pass the Senate. No party, we think, will take the risk of defeating it. It is bound to pass some time, and may as well go through now, as after a further struggle.

The last Legislature passed an Act for a new revision of the Statutes, and in accordance with that Act, Gov. Reid appointed B. F. Moore, A. A. Biggs and R. M. Saunders, to make such revision. They should have reported to the present Legislature, but it seems that Mr. Saunders is not ready with his share, so that no report will be made, and consequently that work will not devolve upon this Legislature.

We hope that neither party will try to get the advantage of the other in the apportionment of Congressional Districts. The fact that there will be an even number of districts, will suggest an even division, which would be about fair.

There will be little or no difficulty in apportioning the members of the House of Commons; for the law lays all that down; but the laying off of Senatorial Districts will be a matter of much more labor and difficulty, and will require every man to keep his eyes open. We want no advantage—no gouging, pro or con.

What, with a Senator and a Judge of the Supreme Court to elect; the Free Suffrage bill to be finally acted upon; numerous projects of Internal Improvement, and Judicial Reform to be disposed of—the re-organization of the School System to be debated, if no more; and the several apportionments to be made, it is hard to tell when the Legislature will adjourn. Heaven send, that when it does adjourn, its acts may give that satisfaction to its masters—the people, of which, at present, we see little prospect.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.
We are happy to see that a movement in regard to this work has been made in the Legislature, for the purpose of having a careful examination of the works by a competent Engineer, who is to report their condition, and the amount necessary to finish them. Something of good may grow out of this. At any rate, we may be able to know where we stand, and what to expect; for there is no use in disguising the matter—we are perfectly at sea under present circumstances, nobody this way having any confidence or reliance in the representations of the present Engineer. We do know that the thing is not finished, nor likely to be; and we also know, that more—considerably more—money will be wanted, and we do not want that additional money to be expended as what has gone before it has been. The fate of the work must depend, in a great measure, on the report of Maj. Gwin, or such other competent Engineer as may make the examination. It is to be hoped that the State will go into the additional amount requisite in the same proportion that she did to the original stock—three-fifths. We have strong hopes, approaching to confidence, that much good may yet grow out of the improvement; but it must be overhauled, and put upon such a basis as will give the public some well-grounded assurance, instead of the state of muddiness and uncertainty in which it has been kept all along. We think now, that our expressions of distrust in the competency of the Engineering direction of the affair begin to be shared by everybody, pretty much.

CHARLES G. ATHERTON, Esq. Dem., has been elected by the Legislature of New Hampshire, United States Senator from that State, to supersede Hon. John P. Hale, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of next March.

Gen. Cass and the Cabinet.—The Detroit Tribune learns from some of the most intimate friends of Gen. Cass, that he stated that he would not, under any circumstance, consent to accept of any position in the new Cabinet.

Telegraphic intelligence from Augusta and Savannah, Ga., state that a heavy frost was anticipated in the valley of the Savannah river and its tributaries. Heavy rain for two days which had not ceased. At Augusta the river had risen 16 to 17 feet, at Macon 15 feet, and was still rising.

The Steamship Prometheus arrived at New York on the 27th, with San Francisco dates to the 1st instant. We find little of importance in her news, if we except the political excitement, which was at its height when she left, the next day being that of election.

The Steamship Georgia arrived at New York on the 28th, with \$2,740,000 in specie, and 100 passengers.

The Crisis of Cuba.—The Official Correspondence upon the Subject.

Some time in July last, the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the President for the official correspondence of the Government in relation to the Island of Cuba, and the policy of the United States concerning the same, "if, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interests." Although this call was made weeks before the adjournment of Congress, the first intimation the public received of the documents, was last week through the columns of the National Intelligencer.

The documents are quite voluminous, extending from 1822 to 1848; but the chief interest centre in the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State under Mr. Polk, and Hon. R. M. Saunders, then American Minister at the Court of Spain. The letter of Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders, bears date June 17th, 1848. After setting forth the friendly feelings of this country towards Spain, and our perfect willingness that Cuba should always remain a colony of that country, Mr. Buchanan states that we could never consent that the Island should become a colony of any other European power, in whose hands it might prove ruinous both to our domestic and foreign commerce, and endanger the Union of the States. The position of Cuba with relation to the mouth of the Mississippi, and its value and importance to us generally, are then shown; and these, coupled with the before-mentioned desire of preventing its falling into unfriendly hands are adduced, as reasons for a desire on the part of the U. S. to become possessed of the Island, if its purchase could be effected by the offer of a fair and just equivalent; and to this end, Mr. Saunders is authorized and directed to open negotiations—one hundred millions being fixed as a maximum. It is suggested to him, that it might urge upon the Spanish Government, as reasons for entertaining the proposition for the sale of the Island—first: The unsettled state of the Island itself, and the consequent danger of losing it by revolution; and second: The danger of being wrested from Spain by Great Britain, should a rupture ever take place between the two countries arising out of the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer, and be retained to pay the Spanish debt due to British Bond-holders.

The letters of Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan are of different dates, from July 29th to December 14th, 1848, giving accounts of the various attempts at negotiation, and their final failure in the assurance of the Spanish Minister, "that it was more than any Minister dare, to entertain such a proposition; that he believed such to be the feeling of the country, that sooner than see the Island transferred to any power, they would prefer to see it sunk in the ocean."

The publication of these documents at this time, is one of the most extraordinary and indefensible movements in the political history of the country, and certainly can find no defence in the call of Congress, for that course, was conditional, that the production of the documents called for should not be incompatible with the public interests. If the President had acted with the sole desire of embarrassing the relations of his successor with the Spanish and British Governments—if his wish had been to place serious impediments in the way of the peaceful acquisition of Cuba—if not to render such acquisition impossible—he could not have taken a more direct course for the attainment of his object.

Every opposing party in the game has now seen our hand. Spain knows how much we would give if we were pushed, and the value we attach to the acquisition. England is officially informed of our jealousy of her upon the subject, and the means we have been taking to guard against her; and France, under her new Emperor, will grasp at this as a new and plausible pretext for that interference with the prejudices or caprices of Signor Don Canedo. God save the State!

The Crescent City Affair.—The Chairman of Committees.

A lot of our readers are already conversant with the difficulties attendant upon the visits of the steamship Crescent City to the harbor of Havana, during one of the objects made during the officers employed and placed on board of her by the Company to which the vessel belongs, namely: Purser Smith. To this it was objected by the Captain-General, that he had been furnishing articles to a paper or papers in New York City, disrespectful to the Spanish Authorities in the Island of Cuba. Because Smith was on board, the ship was not permitted to land either for mails or passengers. Lieut. Porter of the U. S. Navy, then in command of the Crescent City, entered his solemn protest against such a high-handed procedure. It is proper to remark, that Lieut. Porter pledged himself to the Cuban Authorities, that Purser Smith was wholly guiltless of the charges alleged against him by the Captain-General; and that Smith himself, on his return to New York, went before a magistrate, and made solemn affidavit to the same effect. Well, Lieut. Porter was removed from the command of the steamer, and Lieut. Davenport detailed to her; but he turned out to be no more subservient, and he has been removed; and now we find that the carrying of the U. S. mails have been withdrawn from the Company, and they will hereafter be sent by the Isla, from Charleston, because the Company will not discharge Smith, at the demand of the Captain-General.

Now, we think this matter is plain enough. It is evidently an attempt on the part of the Spanish Authorities, to dictate to an American steamship Company, carrying the public flag and mails of the United States, what officers shall be employed, and what officers shall not be employed on board their vessels. It is an arrogant attempt at surveillance over the actions of American citizens, on American ground, and a further attempt to punish them for alleged offenses, for which they are responsible alone to their own Government. It is an attempt against the freedom of the Island itself, and the safety of the freedom of the press in this country, since the only charge brought against Smith, is some published articles; and to be remembered, that not one offence charged against him, was committed within the limits of Spanish territory—not under the jurisdiction of Spanish Authority; and even then, it should be borne in mind that these charges were all denied by the accused, and by the other officers of the Company, under oath.

Either American vessels have a right, under our treaty with Spain, to enter Spanish ports without molestation, as they have not; and our citizens have a right, under the same treaty, to enter her territory—subject, of course, to the local police laws—or they have not. If they have, then the Crescent City has the same right to enter the port of Havana that any other vessel has; and Mr. Smith has precisely the same rights that any other citizen has, as far as he cannot justly be deprived at the caprice of the Captain-General, on the mere vague assertion of charges against him, for which—even if they were true—he would be in no ways responsible to that functionary. As the Baltimore Sun justly observes, "It is not to be denied, that if we assent to the right of the Cuban authorities to exclude *one citizen* of the United States, without cause alleged before our own government, we admit the right to exclude two, or two hundred, or two millions."

But the culminating point of submission has at length been reached in the withdrawal of the mail from the Company, because of the non-removal of its agents, and the laying of the same to the ground. Our own Government has joined with the Captain-General of Cuba, in the effort to hunt down one of its own citizens, who happens to be obnoxious to the prejudices or caprices of Signor Don Canedo. God save the State!

Revolution in Buenos Ayres.

It appears that another revolution has broken out in Buenos Ayres, and General Urquiza, who lately drove out the tyrant Rossas, has himself been set aside by Manuel G. Pinto, who has been named Governor without opposition or bloodshed.

The other Provinces of the Republic (the Argentine) seem to have adhered to Urquiza, who, on the 9th Sept., left Buenos Ayres with the English, French and American Ministers for Santa Fe. He has issued a circular to the Foreign Ministers, announcing to them that the occurrences of Buenos Ayres would not interfere with the continuation of the foreign relations with which he is charged in the name of the other Provinces.

What effect this may have with regard to the free navigation of the La Plata is yet to be seen. The fall of Rossas was supposed to have paved the way for that desirable result. How this counter-revolution may operate, it is impossible to tell.

Fayetteville Observer, 23rd inst.

From the Washington (N. C.) Whig.

The Wilmington Journal, just previous to the election of Mr. Dixie, the Comptroller from that district, stated in their paper, that the Whig party of Washington had two kinds of documents for distribution—one for the North and the other for the South, and that those documents were sent off—the Northern document to the North, the Southern document to the South—under the frank of Edward Stanly.

This was the substance of Mr. Ashe's charge.

We are authorized by Mr. Stanly to say that if Mr. Ashe's statement is true, it is a libel on the Whig party, and that he (Mr. Stanly) franked no such documents as those described by Mr. Ashe, nor are any such published by the committee, so far as his knowledge extended.

When details are offered, or publications made purporting to be denials of any particular charges, they should meet the charges so attempted to be denied. Such a course, at least, would strike us as being more in accordance with fair dealing, than that pursued in the extracts above. What the Journal stated as coming from Mr. Ashe was no asseveration of Mr. Ashe's own—it was given on the authority of Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell, a Whig Congressman from this State, as follows: Mr. Caldwell went to the folding room of the House, and asked to see two documents which he had heard were being folded there—one accusing Gen. Pierre of being an abolitionist—the other proving him a pro-slavery man. They were shown him. He asked the officer of the folding room who these documents were folded for. The answer of that officer was—For Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut and Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina. This is the whole story. In our first notice of Mr. Ashe's speech we unintentionally misrepresented him by saying committee room for folding room. This mistake we promptly rectified within the week in which it has been kept all along. We think now, that our expressions of distrust in the competency of the Engineering direction of the affair begin to be shared by everybody, pretty much.

Col. WILLIAM PRESTON, Whig, has been elected Representative to Congress, from the Louisville district, Kentucky, by about 1,500 majority over his democratic opponent.

Later from Europe.

The steam ship Baltic arrived at New York on the 28th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 17th. France was quiet, and there is no intelligence of interest.

From California.

The Steamship Prometheus arrived at New York on the 27th, with San Francisco dates to the 1st instant.

We find little of importance in her news, if we except the political excitement, which was at its height when she left, the next day being that of election.

The Elizabeth City (N. C.) Whig of the 18th instant, referring to the extraordinary exertions made by the Whigs on the day of election, writes the following:

"Too bad.—The Whigs were beaten out of the Elizabeth City election, but the Whigs were beaten out of the Elizabeth City election."

The Steamship Georgia arrived at New York on the 28th, with \$2,740,000 in specie, and 100 passengers.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Commencement of the Session of the General Assembly, to be held in the city of Goldsboro, on the 18th of December.

Mr. JOURNAL:—Mr. Hale introduced a bill to the Senate to lay claim to the Constitution of the United States. [The bill provides that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or General Assembly, except to the office of Trustee of a literary institution.]

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to incorporate Lewis Williams, a slave in the County of Craven. Mr. Wood introduced a bill to create the line of Morehead County, and to add a new County out of Madison.

First District.—Carteret, Craven, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Northampton and Halifax.

Second District.— Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne and Greene.

Third District.—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond and Johnston.

Fourth District.—Wayne, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash and Edgecombe.

Fifth District.—Pender, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and Rockingham.

Sixth District.—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander and Ashe.

Seventh District.—Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Stanly, Anson, Montgomery, Moore and Cleveland.

Eighth District.—Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, Rutherford, McDowell, Henderson, Buncombe, Vaney, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson and Madison.

Mr. Berry, Democrat, submitted the following arrangement:

Fifth District.—Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Madison, Yancey, Ashe, Watauga, Henderson,バンコム, Rutherford, McDowell, Burke and Caldwell.

Second District.—Surry, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alexander, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Mecklenburg and Union.

Third District.—Stokes, Forsyth, Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell, Person, Orange and Alamance.

Fourth District.—Davie, Rowan, Davidson, Catawba, Stanly, Anson, Montgomery, Randolph, Moore and Richmond.

Fifth District.—Bladen, Duplin, Columbus, Robeson, New Hanover, Sampson, Onslow and Cumberland.

Sixth District.—Graves, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Wake, Chatham and Johnston.

Seventh District.—Carteret, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Pitt, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell, Martin and Washington.

Eighth District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, Halifax and Edgecombe.

The bill will repeat an act to prevent the obstruction of the passage of ships at inlets on the Sea Coast of N. C.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to incorporate the capital of the Commercial Bank. Mr. Wood introduced a bill to transfer a part of the stock of the Western and Seaboard Bank to the Ashville and Greenville Plank Road, to the Ashville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina was rejected, on its second reading. Bladen Steam Boat bill, passed third reading in the Senate.

In the House of Commons, the Land Resolutions consumed the entire morning. Mr. Bynum offered an amendment to the amendment proposed by Mr. Leah to the original resolution. Mr. Bynum's resolutions sets forth, that the opening of Nags Head is a national measure within the limits of the Constitution—and instructs our Senators & Representatives to apply for an appropriation of so much of the public money as may be necessary to open said inlet, or at near Nags Head; also declaring that we are opposed to granting the public lands to actual settlers, and appropriating large sums of the same to works of internal improvement in particular. As soon as the bill was introduced, the House voted to appropriate an amount equal to that of the Cuban authorities to exclude one citizen of the United States, without cause alleged before our own government, we admit the right to exclude two, or two hundred, or two millions."

But the culminating point of submission has at length been reached in the withdrawal of the mail from the Company, because of the non-removal of its agents.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Agricultural Society. Bill providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, passed its second reading. Mr. Wood introduced a bill to incorporate the Swift Creek Plank Road Company. Bill concerning inspectors, and inspection of timber at Wilmington, and other places on the Cape Fear, passed its second reading. Bill to incorporate the Lumberton and Cape Fear Plank Road company, passed its second reading. Mr. Cunningham's bill, saying what persons shall intermarry, passed its second and third readings without a dissenting voice. Mr. C. made a humorous and sensible talk when the bill was

